

Chapter 7 Adolescents and Young Adults: Ages 13-24

Chapter 7 provides a profile of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among adolescents and young adults in Massachusetts based on several different data sources. HIV and AIDS case data for people who were between the ages of 13 and 24 at the time they were diagnosed with HIV, as well as those of the same age range at the time of their AIDS diagnosis are presented to provide a demographic description of these individuals living with HIV infection and to describe the ways in which they were exposed to HIV. Data for other sexually transmitted diseases as well as behavioral data from Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) are included to further highlight sexual risk-taking behavior among adolescents. Teen birth data are included to describe trends among a subset of teenagers engaging in unprotected sex that resulted in birth. Finally, HIV Counseling and Testing data are presented to provide information on adolescents and young adults who have gone to state-funded testing facilities to get an HIV test.

Currently, the distribution across gender among people living with HIV who were diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 24 is close to parity, with 44% female and 56% male. The gender distribution for people living with AIDS who were diagnosed with AIDS between the ages of 13 and 24 follows a similar pattern with the proportion of females being 42% and the proportion of males being 58%. Among people living with HIV who were diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 19, females comprise a slight majority at 52%.

While the largest proportion of people living with HIV who were diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 19 is Hispanic (45%), the largest proportion of people diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 20 and 24 is White (46%). However, among people living with AIDS, Whites account for the largest proportion of people diagnosed with AIDS in both the 13 - 19 and 20 - 24 year age groups.

Across exposure mode, male to male sex (MSM) accounts for the largest proportion of people living with HIV who were diagnosed both in 13-19 year age groups and the 20-24 year age groups, both at 31%. Among people living with AIDS, the largest proportion of people diagnosed in the 13-19 year age group had a pediatric exposure (27%), while MSM accounts for the largest proportion of people diagnosed with AIDS in the 20-24 year age group (26%).

I. Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Prevalence – HIV and AIDS Case Data

Adolescents living with HIV/AIDS as compared to all people living with HIV/AIDS in the state:

- 2% of people living with HIV infection were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 13 and 19, while <1% of people living with AIDS were diagnosed with AIDS in this age group.
- 9% of people living with HIV infection were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20 and 24, while 3% of people living with AIDS were diagnosed with AIDS in this age group.
- From 1990 to 2000, the proportion of people diagnosed with AIDS between the ages of 13 and 24 has remained 2% - 3%. (See Figure 7.1)
- Though females represent 31% of all people living with HIV infection statewide, females represent 52% of adolescents diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 19 and 42% of adolescents diagnosed between the ages of 20 and 24 years.
- People of color account for 70% of people diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 13 and 19 compared to 49% of people living with HIV infection in the state as a whole.

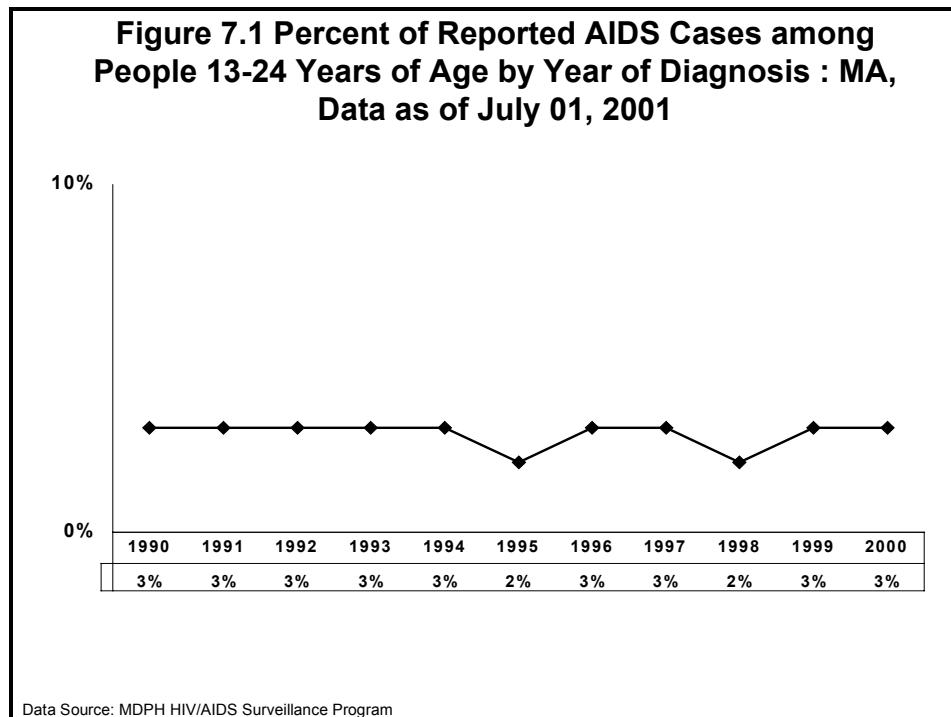
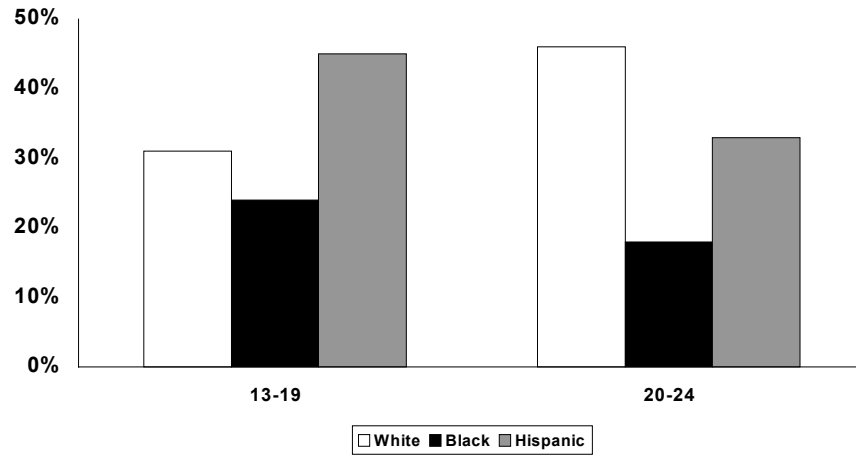


Table 7.1 People Living with HIV Infection: 13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: MA¹						
<i>Data as of July 1, 2001</i>						
	Age at Diagnosis²					
	13-19		20-24		13-24	
By Gender:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	55	48%	280	58%	335	56%
Female	59	52%	206	42%	265	44%
Total	114		486		600	
Race / Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (non-Hispanic)	35	31%	223	46%	258	43%
Black (non-Hispanic)	27	24%	89	18%	116	19%
Hispanic/Latino	51	45%	158	33%	209	35%
Asian / Pacific Islander	1	1%	8	2%	9	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%	3	1%	3	1%
Unknown	0	0%	5	1%	5	1%
Total	114		486		600	
1 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)						
2 People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis						

- Adolescents of color are disproportionately represented among those reported with HIV infection. This is especially true among the small number of people who were diagnosed between 13 and 19 years of age. (See Figure 7.2)

Figure 7.2 People living with HIV (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups)¹ by Race/Ethnicity: MA, Data as of July 01, 2001



¹ People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

Table 7.2 People Living with HIV Infection (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups) by Exposure Mode: MA¹*Data as of July 1, 2001*

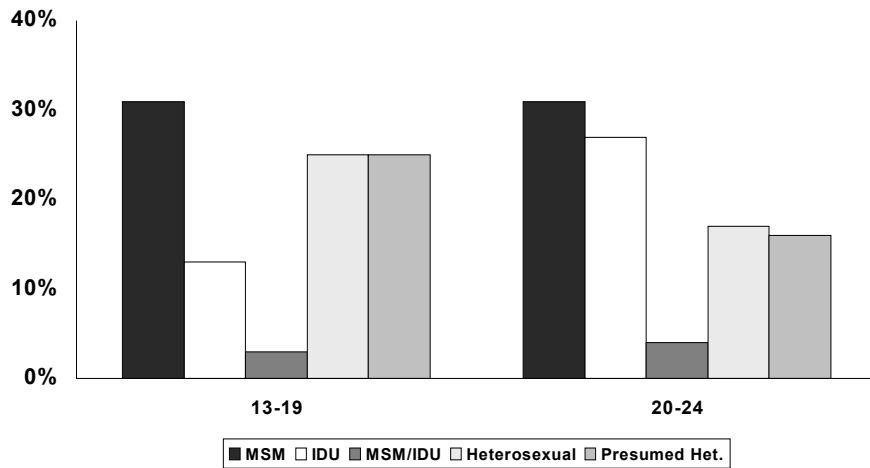
	Age at Diagnosis ²					
	13-19		20-24		13-24	
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Sex with Male (MSM)	35	31%	149	31%	184	31%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	15	13%	129	27%	144	24%
MSM/IDU	3	3%	18	4%	21	4%
Heterosexual sex	29	25%	87	17%	116	19%
◦ Heterosexual Sex w/IDU	17	15%	45	9%	62	10%
◦ Heterosexual Sex w/ Person w/ HIV or AIDS	12	11%	38	8%	50	8%
◦ Female Sex w/ Bisexual Male	0	0%	4	1%	4	1%
◦ Other Heterosexual Sex	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Presumed Heterosexual	28	25%	80	16%	108	18%
Blood / Blood products	1	1%	2	<1%	3	<1%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No Identified Risk	3	3%	21	4%	24	4%
Total	114		486		600	

1 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

2 People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis

- A larger proportion of adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection know (and report) the risk category of their heterosexual partners (13-19: 26%, 20-24:17%) than the percentage of all people living with HIV infection (13%).
- Males having sex with males and injection drug use (either of the individual, or of the sexual partner) are the predominant reported modes of exposure for adolescents. (See Figure 7.3)

Figure 7.3 People living with HIV (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups)¹ by Exposure Mode²: MA, Data as of July 01, 2001



1 People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis; 2 Pediatric Exposure Mode is not included among alive HIV cases diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 24.
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

Table 7.3 People Living with HIV Infection (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups) by Current Age: MA¹

Data as of July 1, 2001

	Age at Diagnosis ²					
	13-19		20-24		13-24	
By Current Age, in Years:	N	%	N	%	N	%
13 to 19	17	15%	0	0%	17	3%
20 to 24	61	54%	72	15%	133	22%
25 to 29	18	16%	196	40%	214	36%
30 to 34	16	14%	158	33%	174	29%
35 to 39	2	2%	58	12%	60	10%
40 to 44	0	0%	2	<1%	2	<1%
45 to 49	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
50+	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	114		486		600	

1 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

2 People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis

- 25% of all people living with HIV infection who were diagnosed between 13 and 24 years of age are still younger than 25.

Table 7.4 People Living with AIDS, (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups) by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: MA¹						
<i>Data as of July 1, 2001</i>						
	Age at Diagnosis²					
	13-19		20-24		13-24	
By Gender:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	20	49%	134	60%	154	58%
Female	21	51%	89	40%	110	42%
Total	41		223		264	
By Race / Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (non-Hispanic)	17	42%	90	40%	107	41%
Black (non-Hispanic)	10	24%	58	26%	68	26%
Hispanic/Latino	14	34%	72	32%	86	33%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	41		223		264	
1 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program						
2 People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their AIDS diagnosis						

- Though females are 26% of people living with AIDS statewide, a larger proportion of individuals diagnosed as adolescents are female: 51% of people diagnosed between ages 13 and 19 and 40% of people diagnosed between ages 20 and 24 are females.
- Adolescents of color are disproportionately represented among those reported with AIDS (13-19: 58%, 20-24:60%). (See Figure 7.4)

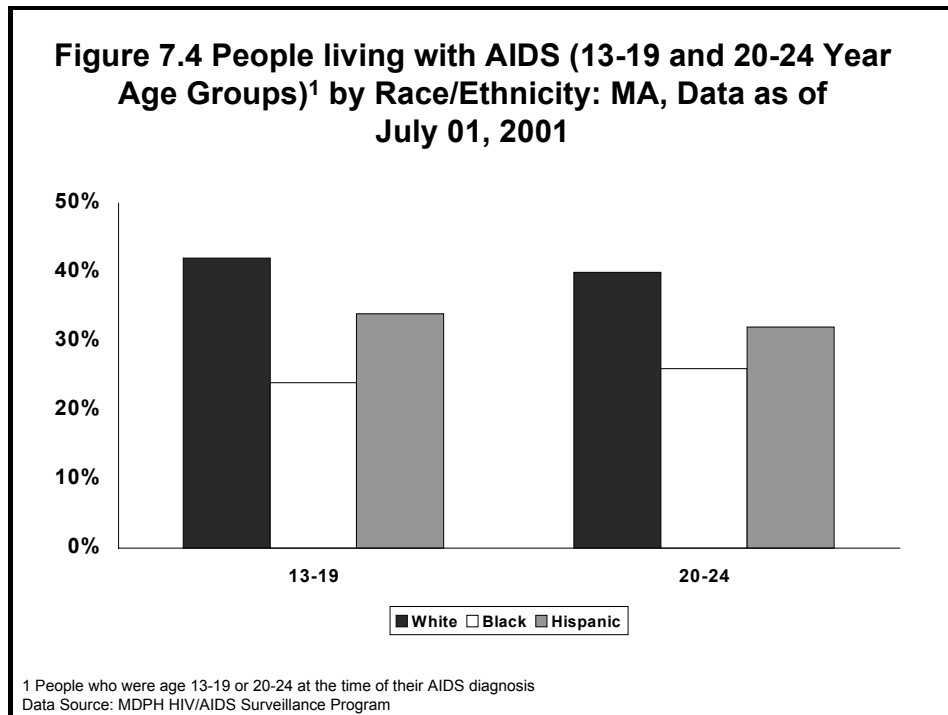


Table 7.5 People Living with AIDS, (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups) by Exposure Mode: MA¹*Data as of July 1, 2001*

	Age at Diagnosis ²					
	13-19		20-24		13-24	
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSM	6	15%	57	26%	63	24%
IDU	6	15%	43	19%	49	19%
MSM/IDU	0	0%	15	7%	15	6%
Heterosexual sex	5	12%	56	25%	61	23%
◦ Heterosexual sex w/IDU	2	-- ³	23	10%	25	10%
◦ Heterosexual sex w/HIV+	3	-- ³	31	14%	34	13%
◦ Heterosexual sex w/Bisexual male	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
◦ Other Heterosexual sex	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Presumed Heterosexual	5	12%	30	14%	35	13%
Blood / Blood products	4	-- ³	16	7%	20	8%
Pediatric	11	27%	0	0%	11	4%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No Identified Risk	4	-- ³	6	3%	10	4%
Total	41		223		264	

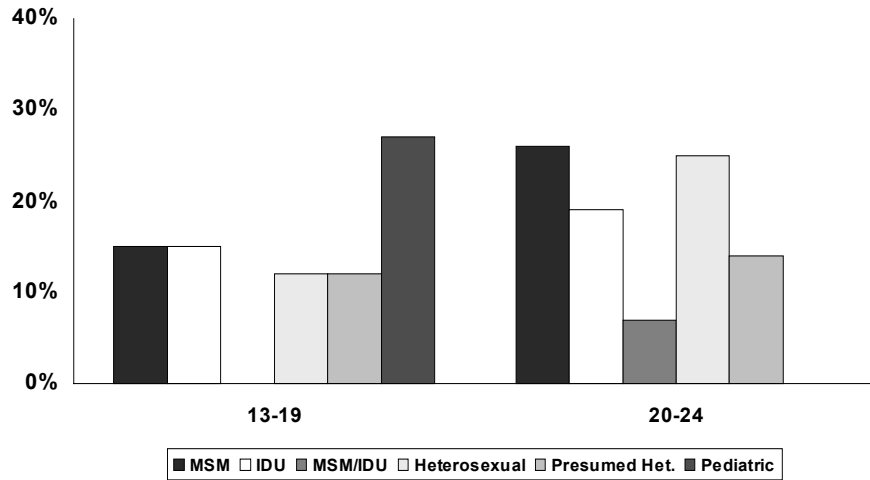
1 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

2 People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their AIDS diagnosis

3 Percentages calculated from a numerator of 5 or less and a denominator of less than 100 are not presented.

- Among individuals diagnosed with AIDS between 13 and 19 years of age, the largest percentage (27%) were reported with a pediatric exposure (i.e. through maternal exposure or receipt of blood products for hemophilia). (See Figure 7.5)
- 24% of those diagnosed with AIDS between 20 and 24 years of age reported the risk category of their heterosexual partners—compared with 13% of all persons living with AIDS.
- Among individuals diagnosed with AIDS between 20 and 24 years of age, male sex with males (MSM) accounts for 26% of exposures to HIV and injection drug use (IDU) accounts for 19% of exposures to HIV.

Figure 7.5 People living with AIDS (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups)¹ by Exposure Mode: MA, Data as of July 01, 2001



¹ People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their AIDS diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

Table 7.6 People Living with AIDS, (13-19 and 20-24 Year Age Groups) by Current Age: MA¹

Data as of July 1, 2001

	Age at Diagnosis ²					
	13-19		20-24		13-24	
By Current Age:	N	%	N	%	N	%
13 to 19 years	15	37%	--	--	15	6%
20 to 24 years	12	29%	28	13%	40	15%
25 to 29 years	9	22%	88	40%	97	37%
30 to 34 years	5	12%	87	39%	92	35%
35 to 39 years	0	0%	18	8%	18	7%
40 to 44 years	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
45 to 49 years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
50+ years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	41		223		264	

¹ Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

² People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their AIDS diagnosis

- 21% of all people living with AIDS who were diagnosed between 13 and 24 years of age are still younger than 25.

Table 7.7 People Living with HIV Infection who were diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 24 years, Gender by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Mode: MA¹

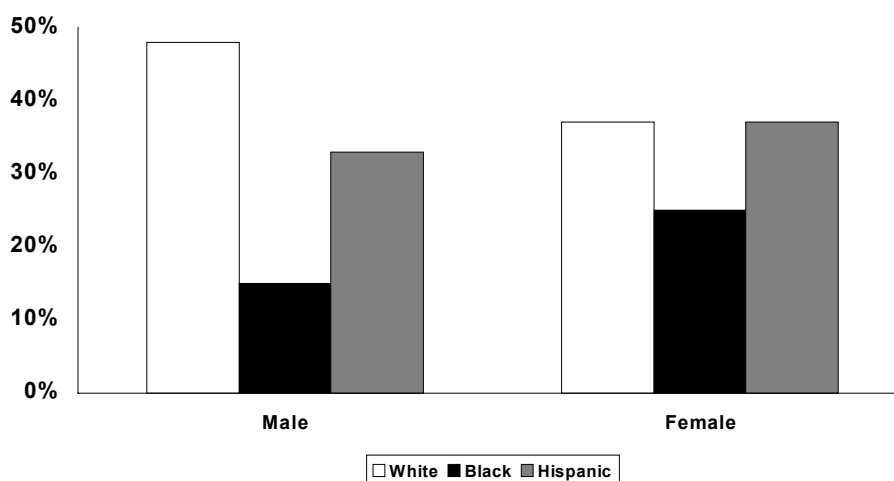
Data as of July 1, 2001

	Male		Female	
By Race / Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%
White (non-Hispanic)	161	48%	97	37%
Black (non-Hispanic)	50	15%	66	25%
Hispanic	112	33%	97	37%
Other	12	4%	5	2%
Total	335		265	
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%
MSM	184	55%	--	--
IDU	74	22%	70	26%
MSM/IDU	21	6%	--	--
Heterosexual sex	17	5%	99	37%
Presumed heterosexual	25	7%	83	31%
Other / NIR	14	4%	13	5%
Total	335		265	

¹ Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

- Persons of color comprise more than 50% of people living with HIV infection who were diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 24. (See figure 7.6)

Figure 7.6 People living with HIV (13-24 Years)¹ Gender by Race: MA, Data as of July 01, 2001



¹ People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

Table 7.8 People Living with AIDS, Who Were Diagnosed Between the Ages of 13 and 24 years, Gender by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Mode: MA¹

Data as of July 1, 2001

	Male		Female	
By Race / Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%
White (non-Hispanic)	75	49%	32	29%
Black (non-Hispanic)	27	18%	41	37%
Hispanic	49	32%	37	34%
Other/Unknown	3	2%	0	0%
Total	154		110	
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%
Male Sex with Male (MSM)	63	41%	--	--
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	26	17%	23	21%
MSM/IDU	15	10%	--	--
Heterosexual Sex	7	5%	54	49%
Presumed Heterosexual Sex	16	10%	19	17%
Other	27	18%	14	13%
NIR	0	0%	0	0%
Total	154		110	

¹ Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

- Persons of color comprise more than 50% of people living with AIDS in the 13-24 age group. (See Figure 7.7)

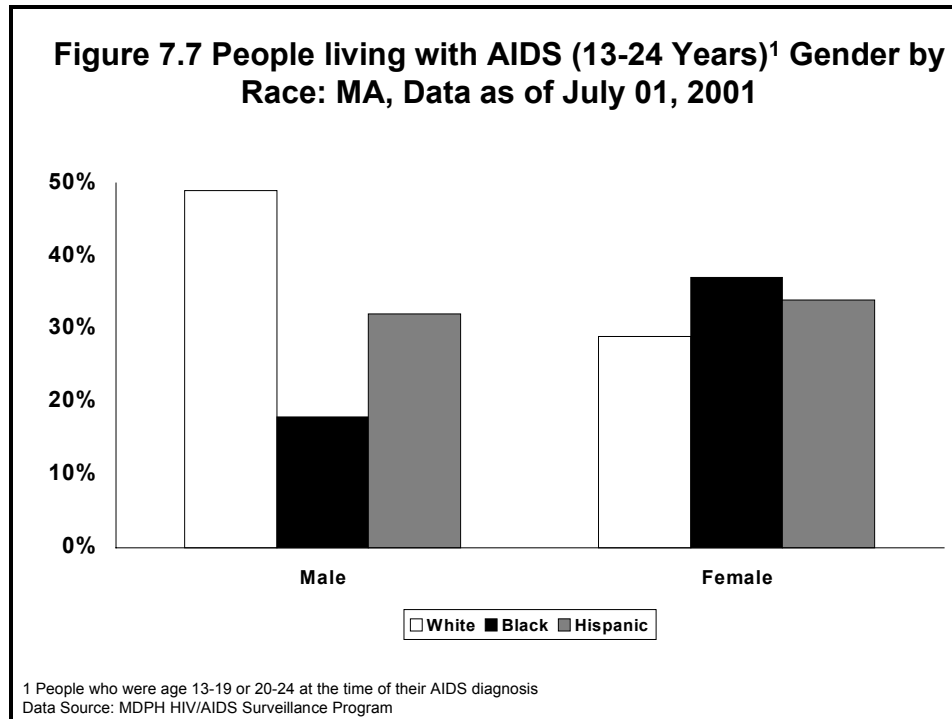


Table 7.9 People Living with HIV Infection who were Diagnosed Between the Ages of 13 and 24 Years, Race/Ethnicity by Exposure Mode: MA¹

Data as of July 1, 2001

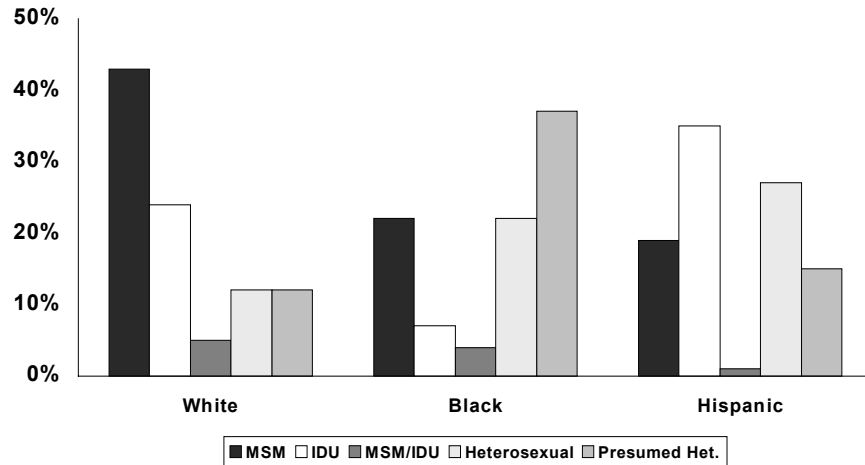
	White NH		Black NH		Hispanic		Other / Und.	
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male to Male Sex (MSM)	112	43%	26	22%	39	19%	7	41%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	61	24%	8	7%	74	35%	1	-- ²
MSM/IDU	13	5%	5	4%	3	1%	0	-- ²
Heterosexual Sex (HTSX)	30	12%	26	22%	57	27%	3	-- ²
Presumed HTSX	30	12%	43	37%	31	15%	4	-- ²
Other	12	5%	8	7%	5	2%	2	-- ²
NIR	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	258		116		209		17	

¹ Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

² Percentages calculated from a numerator of 5 or less and a denominator of less than 100 are not presented.

- There are large differences in the proportions of mode of exposure when stratifying by race/ethnicity. (See Figure 7.8)
- The predominant mode of exposure among white adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection is MSM (43%), while injection drug use and heterosexual sex are the predominant modes of exposure among Hispanic adolescents (35% and 27% respectively).
- The largest proportion of Black adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection (37%) report heterosexual sex as their risk, but without information regarding the partner's risk. Therefore, they are classified with a presumption of heterosexual exposure.

**Figure 7.8 People living with HIV (13-24 Years)¹
Race/Ethnicity by Exposure Mode²: MA,
Data as of July 01, 2001**



¹ People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their HIV diagnosis; ² Pediatric Exposure Mode is not included among alive HIV cases diagnosed between the ages of 13 and 24.
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

Table 7.10 People Living with AIDS Who Were Diagnosed Between the Ages of 13 and 24 years, Race/Ethnicity by Exposure Mode: MA¹

Data as of July 1, 2001

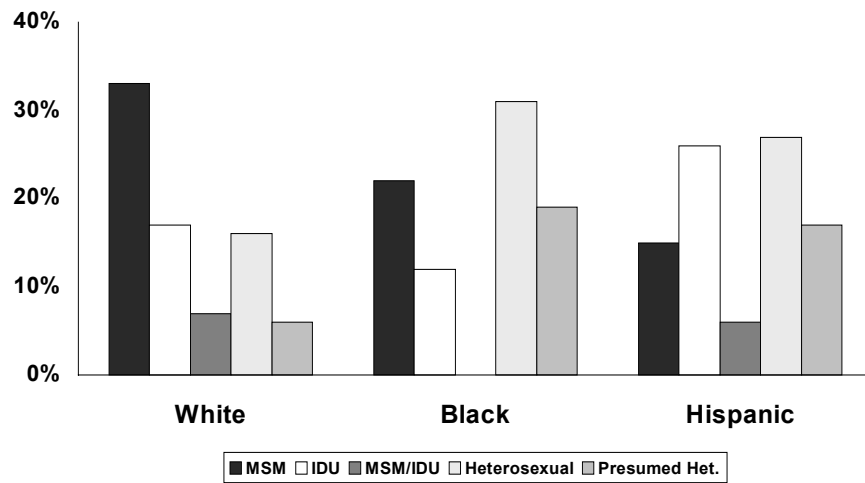
	White NH		Black NH		Hispanic		Other / Und.	
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Sex with Male (MSM)	35	33%	15	22%	13	15%	0	-- ²
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	18	17%	8	12%	22	26%	1	-- ²
MSM/IDU	8	7%	2	-- ²	5	6%	0	-- ²
Heterosexual Sex (HTSX)	17	16%	21	31%	23	27%	0	-- ²
Presumed HTSX	6	6%	13	19%	15	17%	1	-- ²
Other	23	21%	9	13%	8	9%	1	-- ²
NIR	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	107		68		86		3	

¹ Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

² Percentages calculated from a numerator of 5 or less and a denominator of less than 100 are not presented.

- There are large differences in the proportions of mode of exposure when stratifying by race/ethnicity. (See Figure 7.9)
- White adolescents diagnosed with AIDS are reported with MSM as the predominant mode of exposure (33%), while Hispanic adolescents are predominantly reported with heterosexual sex (27%) and their own injection drug use (26%).
- Black adolescents diagnosed with AIDS primarily report heterosexual contact as their mode of exposure (31%).

Figure 7.9 People living with AIDS (13-24 Years)¹
Race/Ethnicity by Exposure Mode: MA,
Data as of July 01, 2001



¹ People who were age 13-19 or 20-24 at the time of their AIDS diagnosis
 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

II. Seroprevalence Data - Unlinked HIV Seroprevalence program

Table 7.11 HIV and Syphilis Seropositivity at Three Publicly Funded STD Clinics¹ Among 15-24 Year Olds: MA, 1990 – 2000			
Year:	TOTAL TESTS	% HIV POSITIVE	% SYPHILIS POSITIVE
1990	1,581	2%	5%
1991	1,876	1%	5%
1992	1,601	1%	4%
1993	1,312	1%	2%
1994	742	<1%	2%
1995	1,028	1%	1%
1996	830	1%	2%
1997	746	1%	1%
1998	777	<1%	10%
1999	747	<1%	<1%
2000	814	1%	<1%
1 Tests performed at 3 selected publicly funded STD clinic sites. (People also test for HIV and Syphilis at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table) Data Source: MDPH HIV Serosurveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)			

- The percent of 15-24 year olds testing positive for HIV has remained at 2% or lower at three STD clinics from 1990 to 2000.
- The percent of 15-24 year olds testing positive for Syphilis tended to be higher over time at these STD clinics than the percent testing positive for HIV.

III. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) - STD Case Data

Table 7.12 Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 for Ages 15-19 and all Ages By Year of Diagnosis: MA, 1990-2000

	All Ages	Ages 15-19
1990	204	772
1991	181	756
1992	163	685
1993	138	629
1994	134	611
1995	123	572
1996	113	585
1997	122	631
1998	139	629
1999	146	716
2000	167	764

Data Source MDPH Division of STD Prevention

- The chlamydia infection rate for people of all ages declined from 1990 to 1996 and then rose from 1997 through 2000. This increase is due in great part to increases in screening of asymptomatic women, and more recently men, and new more sensitive testing methodologies.
- The chlamydia infection rate for adolescents (ages 15-19) declined from 1990 to 1995 then rose from 1996 through 2000. Again, this is due in great part to increases in screening of asymptomatic women, and more recently men, and new more sensitive testing methodologies.
- In the past ten years, the chlamydia rate for all ages decreased by 20%, and the rate among adolescents decreased by 2%.
- In 1990, the rate of infection for adolescents was almost four times the rate for people of all ages. Despite the overall decline in infections, high adolescent chlamydia rates have persisted over the past ten years. In 2000, the rate of infection for adolescents was four and one-half times that for people of all ages.

Table 7.13 Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 for Ages 15-19 and all Ages By Year of Diagnosis: MA, 1990-2000

	All Ages	Ages 15-19
1990	125	377
1991	99	308
1992	60	161
1993	52	146
1994	52	153
1995	44	129
1996	36	137
1997	35	127
1998	38	139
1999	41	147
2000	46	156

Data Source MDPH Division of STD Prevention

- The gonorrhea infection rate for people of all ages declined from 1990 to 1997 and then rose slightly from 1998 through 2000.
- The gonorrhea infection rate for adolescents (ages 15-19) declined from 1990 to 1997 then rose from 1997 through 2000.
- In the past ten years, both the infection rate for all ages and the rate for adolescents significantly decreased by about 60 percent.
- Despite the overall decline in infections over the past decade, the infection rate for adolescents has consistently been three or more times the rate for all ages.

Table 7.14 Syphilis Rates per 100,000 for Ages 15-19 and all Ages by Year of Diagnosis: MA, 1990-2000

	All Ages	Ages 15-19
1990	28	23
1991	23	21
1992	17	14
1993	16	8
1994	10	7
1995	8	3
1996	11	4
1997	11	3
1998	10	3
1999	6	1
2000	7	4

Data Source MDPH Division of STD Prevention

- Both the syphilis infection rate for all ages and the rate for adolescents significantly decreased by about 75 percent from 1990 through 2000.
- From 1990 through 2000 the infection rate for adolescents was significantly less than the rate for people of all ages.

IV.A. Behavioral Data – Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Table 7.15 Sexual Behavior as Reported to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey: MA <i>Calendar Year 1999</i>		
By Behavior:	Percent of total responding yes to specified question	N¹ (total number of respondents for each question)
Ever had sexual intercourse	44%	3,954
Sexual intercourse before age 13	6%	3,968
4 or more lifetime sexual intercourse partners	12%	3,974
Sexual intercourse in last 3 months	32%	3,975
Condom used at last intercourse ²	57%	1,244
Alcohol/drugs used at last intercourse ²	30%	1,259
Ever been, gotten someone pregnant	5%	4,271
Ever had sexual contact against their will	11%	4,311
<p>1 The number of respondents for each question varies because not all questions are asked of everyone taking the survey and even when the question is asked some survey participants do not provide an answer</p> <p>2 Among youth reporting sexual intercourse in the past three months</p> <p>Data Source: Massachusetts Department of Education</p>		

- According to the 1999 Massachusetts YRBS, 44% (of 3,954 respondents) reported ever having sexual intercourse; 6% (of 3,968 respondents) reported sexual intercourse before age 13; and 12% (of 3,974) respondents reported 4 or more lifetime sexual partners.
- 32% of respondents reported engaging in sexual intercourse in the last 3 months.
- Of youth who had had sexual intercourse within the prior three months, 57% reported condom use at last sex.
- Of youth who had had sexual intercourse within the past three months, 30% reported alcohol or drug use at last sex.
- 5% reported having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant.
- 11% reported ever having sexual contact against their will.

V. Teen Birth Rates Data

Table 7.16 Births to Women Under Age 20: MA <i>Calendar Year 1999</i>			
By Year:	N	%	Per 1,000 women
1990	7,383	8%	35
1991	7,014	8%	35
1992	6,676	8%	35
1993	6,606	8%	34
1994	6,567	8%	33
1995	6,107	8%	30
1996	5,849	7%	29
1997	5,904	7%	29
1998	5,902	7%	28
1999	5,588	7%	27
Data Source: Massachusetts Registry of Vital Records and Statistics			

- In 1999, there were 80,866 births in Massachusetts (all ages).
- Births to teens (<age 20) comprised 7% of 1999 total births in Massachusetts.
- In 1999, there were 5,588 teen births, a decrease of 314 births from the previous year.
- Teen births have steadily declined over the last decade.
- The 1999 teen birth rate was 26.6 births per 1,000 women under age 20. This is a decrease from 28.1 births per 1,000 women under age 20 in 1998.
- The national percentage of teen births continues to be substantially higher than the percentage in Massachusetts (12% vs. 7%) (*Date source: National Center for Health Statistics.*)

Table 7.17 Teen Births: Race Ethnicity of Mother, Under Age 20: MA*Calendar Year 1999*

Race/Ethnicity:	N	%
White (non-Hispanic)	2,686	48%
Black	719	13%
Hispanic	1,746	31%
Asian	215	4%
Other	218	4%
Unknown	4	<1%
Total	5,588	
Data Source: Massachusetts Registry of Vital Records and Statistics		

- Forty-eight percent of all teen births (less than 20 years of age) were to White non-Hispanic women and 31% were to Hispanic women.

VI. Teen Dropout Data

Teen Dropouts, 1998 (Data source: Massachusetts Department of Education)

- In 1998, there were 8,779 teen public school dropouts. Of these, 58% were males and 58% were White teens.
- The majority of teen dropouts (28%) were 11th graders.

VI.A. Service Utilization - Counseling and Testing Data

Table 7.18 Number and Percent of Positive HIV Tests¹ by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Risk Category of Clients Ages 13 – 24 years old: MA, 2000 <i>Calendar Year 2000</i>			
HIV Tests by Gender of Client:	TOTAL TESTS	TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS	PERCENT POSITIVE
Male	7,102	35	1%
Female	7,496	23	<1%
HIV Tests by Race/Ethnicity of Client:	TOTAL TESTS	TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS	PERCENT POSITIVE
White	7,171	10	<1%
African-American	1,806	18	1%
Latino	3,882	22	1%
Asian	340	2	1%
American Indian/Aleutian/Eskimo	52	0	0%
Haitian	181	0	0%
Brazilian	202	2	1%
Portuguese	220	1	<1%
Cape Verdean	183	0	0%
Unknown	561	3	1%
HIV Tests by Risk Category	TOTAL TESTS	TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS	PERCENT POSITIVE
Male Sex w Male	848	19	2%
Male IDU sex with Male	63	1	2% ²
Injecting Drug User	1,016	1	<1%
Heterosexual Sex	12,112	35	1%
Other	50	0	0%
Unknown	509	2	<1%
Total	14,598	58	<1%
1 Tests performed at publicly funded counseling and testing sites. (People also test for HIV at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table) 2 Caution should be used in interpreting percentages with both a small numerator and denominator. Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Bureau Counseling and Testing Program			

- In 2000, approximately even numbers of male and female youth (ages 13-24) received HIV tests at public funded Counseling and Testing sites.
- The majority of youth who were tested were White non-Hispanic (7,171) followed by Latinos (3,882) and African-Americans (1,806).
- Heterosexual sex (12,112) was the most frequently reported mode of exposure for youth followed by injection drug use (1,016) and male to male sex (848).

Table 7.19 Number and Percent of Positive HIV Tests¹ by Year of Test for Clients Ages 13-24: MA, 1992-2000

HIV Tests by Year of Test:	Total Tests	Total Positive Results	Percent Positive
1992	9,388	87	1%
1993	10,594	94	1%
1994	12,553	80	1%
1995	14,458	81	1%
1996	16,426	69	<1%
1997	14,993	71	<1%
1998	14,990	43	<1%
1999	13,708	40	<1%
2000	14,599	58	<1%
Total	121,709	623	

1 Tests performed at publicly funded counseling and testing sites. (People also test for HIV at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table)

- The number of youth who went to publicly funded Counseling and Testing sites increased by 7,038 from 1992 to 1996 and then declined by 1,827 through 2000.
- The percent of youths testing positive was 1% from 1992 to 1995 and remained at less than one percent through 2000.

